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WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.]

Paris, August 31, 1858. The Emperor, Empress, and imperial Prince will leave to-morrow for Biaritz, where they will stay some ten or twelve days. The Emperor will then go to Chalon to inspect the military camp, and then return to Biaritz to bring the imperial family back to Paris. Before the return of the Emperor nothing of importance will take place; but an extraordinary credit has just been opened to carry out the works for the fleet ordered by the Emperor while at Brest and Cherbourg. It is a remarkable fact that, while every nation speaks of peace as necessary to Christianity and civilization, all are arming, and, while each professes to have entire confidence in the other's loyalty and sincerity, every one is anxious to prepare for a blow which it fears will be struck by the other. If France increases her may, England must have a channel fleet; if France increases her naval depots and arsenals, England must do the same, and erect fortifications in the channel islands. The same holds good of other nations. Austria and Russia are silently preparing large military stores, and although a portion of the Austrian army is on furlough, yet such is the organization of the cadnes that a very few weeks would suffice to muster an army of 500,000 men. Russia is improving her navy, after the model of the French, by building large screw steam line-of-battle ships and frigates, also a number of screw steam corvettes for the Black sea, and by changing a number of ships-of-war into screw steamers. It is by steam that the disparity of seamanship between a sea-faring nation, like the English, and a power whose great strength lics in its army, is neutralized; and both Russia and France are availing themselves of this new motor to measure their strength with the maritime power that holds the trident.

The Zoll-veren conference, now held in the city of Hanover, has not yet definitely accepted the Aus-The Emperor, Empress, and imperial Prince will

The Zoll-verein conference, now held in the city of Hanover, has not yet definitely accepted the Austrian proposition to join the Verein—that is, the conference has not accepted those propositions which Austria considers indispensable to her step. which Austria considers indispensable to her step. The delegates to the conference were not unanimous in regard to the Austrian proposition of abolishing the river dues, (Hanover being the chief opponent,) and matters have now assumed that shape which prevents the delegates from acting without receiving further instructions from their respective governments. Whether Austria will make new propositions, modify those which she has already made, or wait till the way is prepared for the favorable action of those of the minor States which are not afraid of being absorbed or deprived of their influence by so large a power as Austria joining the league, remains to be seen. Certain it is, in the mean while, that it is not the minor States which prevent the extension of the Veseen. Certain it is, in the mean while, that it is not the minor States which prevent the extension of the Versin to the Adriatic and the frontiers of Turkey; but rather Prussia—the power which has grown by what it took from Austria, and whose influence in the affairs of Europe dates precisely from the first serious disasters that befel the House of Hapsburg. Prussia, it is true, is the father of the Zoll-verein; it has labored long and well to free at last the transit trade from the innumerable vexations and exactions with which it was fettered; but she has not yet espoused those enlarged principles of liberal com-

espoused those enlarged principles of liberal com-merce which have found favor in England and the United States. Revenue and protection to the do-mestic manufacturer are the two principal—I may say the only points aimed at by the Verein; whereas say the only points aimed at by the Verein; whereas Austria has certainly gone a step further when at one fell blow she struck down the barriers which separated the different provinces of her vast empire from one another, and abelished all transit duties levied on Hungarian and Transylvanian products. If Austria now join the Zollverein, as eventually she must, no matter how severe the opposition from some of the German States, trade will pursue its course without hindrance or molestation from the course without hindrance or molestation from the Elbe and Rhine to the Danube, and from the North sea and the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Euxine. This consideration alone, aside from the political consequences which must flow from such a combina-tion of material force, will overcome all opposition and secure the triumph of a measure which of all the German enterprises and changes since 1830 is by far the most important and lasting in its bearing on the general welfare of that "geographical divis-ion of Europe." If Austria does not immediately enter the Verein,

If Austria does not immediately enter the Verein, (which she is most auxious to do.) political, not commercial, reasons are the cause of it. Prussia has not yet decided whether she will add the weight of the Verein as a commercial power to the policy pursued by Austria in regard to Turkey, the Danubian principalities, and Turkey; but public opinion in Prussia itself is not always on the side of the government. Austria on the other hand, has readen ernment. Austria, on the other hand, has made a great mistake in not proposing to join the Veren in 1830. That was the time when she ought to have the maxim "Après moi le déluge" governed Austria, under the auspices of that experienced but superannuated statesman, Mons. de Metternich. His policy was exclusively Austrian, disconnected from Germany, which he looked upon as being in a transition state, and separate institutions for each province of the empire, to prevent their making common cause against the government. This policy was pursued till 1848, when it was found to contain neither protection against internal revolutions nor the necessary strength to resist a foreign enemy. The day of trial came, and the Austrian empire was saved only by Russian intervention on one side, and the general-ship of Marshal Radetzky on the other. The administration of Austria under its present monarch has dropped the Metternichian system altogether. It has literally thrown that system to the dogs, and, instead of nourishing provincial jealousies at home, has endeavored, and is still endeavoring, to unite the people of the various provinces into a nation that shall feel an interest in the common welfare. Austria has commenced and made some progress in Germanizing her Hungarian and Selavonian provinces, but she meets with unsurmountable obstacles in Lombardy and Venice. unsurmountable obstacles in Lombardy and Venice. A people that has a history and a literature may be conquered and held in subjection by material force, but will never constitute a homogeneous part of another empire. In the other provinces of Austria, the German language, being far more cultivated and fraught with the treasures of science and art, may become the language of the educated classes, and, through them, that of the people generally; but where a classic language is already spoken, in which classic poets have immortalized their fame, such a change is out of the question, and every species of change is out of the question, and every species of propagaudism of that sort only a flagrant injustice and tyranny to the people. The men who are now at the head of affairs in Austria know this as well as anybody, and hence the ameliorations introduced at the suggestion of Archduke Maximilian. If they prove unsatisfactory to the people of Milan it is not because the Austrian government is not desirous to satisfy them, but simply because, from the very situ-ation of Italy, it is impossible for the Italians to be satisfied. But even without the Italian States Aus-

ria is a monarchy of some thirty-three millions of people, and if the products of their industry were added to those of the other German States, the Verein would at once become one of the first commercial powers of the world. But Lombardy and Venice have a large interest in But Lombardy and Venice have a large interest in the extension of the Verein so as to be comprised in it. Milan is the greatest silk-producing province in Europe, and, as such, the natural rival of the South of France. The German silk manufactures have grown into considerable importance, and to secure the German market is no inconsiderable considera-tion to the producer of the raw material. True it is, that ideas are more powerful than the greatest ma-terial interests, and that national life is so insepara-ble from the existence of a people that, without it, terial interests, and that national hie is so insepara-ble from the existence of a people that, without it, the people themselves must decay and perish. But, where national life has ceased to exist for conturies, and has now to be re-created, or where it never ex-isted in the sense in which an Englishman or an Ameri-

to be on her guard, and where a single false step may entail the most fatal consequences.

The British press, with the Times and the Weekly Spectator at itshead, are now thoroughly satisfied that the Paris treaty of peace, and the Paris conferences which followed it, have done nothing towards settling the Turkish question, and that especially the form of government adopted in the Danubian principalities, while it establishes merely the nominal authority of Turkey in those countries, gives to Russia and Austria a wide field for diplomatic operations and propagandist efforts. The fact stands out in bold relief that Russia is still the most formidable neighbor and heir apparent of Turkey, and that the latter is so sick as not to be able to move in any direction without its present nurses. There are two incompatible elements in Turkey which in a very brief space of time must work each other's destruction. One of these elements is Mohammedan; the other Christian. In your humble correspondent's opinion, Christian. In your humble correspondent's opinion, expressed somewhat earlier than the lamentations of the London Times, the Mohammedan element is dying or dead; the Christian element alone has life in it. But it is not a Protestant element, which can it. But it is not a Protestant element, which cannot even be engrafted on it, (the eastern people being too imaginative for that purpose,) but a Catholic one; the question being only which of the two churches—the Greek or the Latin—shall become the universal church of the East. The English missionary and Bible societies may glory in the prospect of introducing Christianity into China, and the people may piously believe in their efficiency, but other and more effective preparations are made by Russia and France to convert Turks and Gentiles. The port of Nicholajeff, which played such an important part in the Crimean war, and which has since been fortified as to become impregnable, is destined to be the rallying point of the southern portion of the the rallying point of the southern portion of the Russian navy. The Sinope, 130 guns, screw steam-ship, has been launched there, also two steam frigates and several corvettes. In Cronstadt you may we ness the same activity, and extensive preparation are making to fortify, improve, settle, and arm the newly-acquired provinces in the Amoor. If a mili-tary power be once catablished on the frontiers of China, the Celestial Empire will be what Poland was when Catharine II used to say, one need only stoop in Poland to pick up something. If Russia has such views, the establisment of diplomatic relations beviews, the establisment of diplomatic relations be-tween China and the principal powers of Europe can only open a larger and more fertile field to her diplo-macy. Russia, being herself a semi-Asiatic nation and a neighbor of China, will, conjointly with China, and a neighbor of China, will, conjointly with China, exercise a preponderating influence over all Asia.

The Queen of England has left Prussia for her home in England. Her protracted stay in Berlin and Potadam are the best proofs of her being pleased with her reception in Germany, which was

throughout cordial and more of a civic than military character. The painful sensation of a simultaneous salute from all the fortifications—that terrible unisono of cannon which greeted her at Cherbourg—was spared her, and she was able to shake hands and sip coffee with her German relations quite en robe de chambre. What satisfaction it must have been to her Majesty to sleep in Germany, after the excitement in France, I leave you to guess. F. J. G. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. Sept. 5, 1858. Osborn, when we hear the news that their Majesties | more than skin-deep. It exists merely between

Berlin and Potsdam. I alluded to the fact of the King and Queen of Prussia being absent during the protracted stay of the British Queen in his dominions as something, at all events, not comporting with etiquette, and ventured to remark that there may be political reasons explaining this singular conduct. Scarcely had I written those lines when an article in the London Times takes precisely the same view of the subject, in terms far less considered and respect-ful to the still-living and ruling monarch of Prussia. It mentions the things in plain terms which I only ventured to hint at—viz: that the King of Prussia and the Prince of Prussia differ very essentially in their political predilections. The King has always been inclined to side with Russia in her views as regards Turkey, and the Prince of Prussia has always taken the English side of the question. Over the King of Prussia the late Emperor Nicholas exercised considerable influence. On the mind of the Prince and Princess of Prussia his influence was so little that at his death (and whilst her son was affianced to the Princess of England) she would not even go in mourning for him. The Times, which does not mention these things in so many words, nevertheless alludes to the possibility of a change of polity in alludes to the possibility of a change of polity in Prussia, produced in part by the new alliance between England and that military power. This is precisely the thing which I stated to you in my last letter; but I took care not to speak of his Majesty the King of Prussia as having abdicated; on the contrary, I stated very distinctly that, notwithstanding the many runors afloat about a regency, it was my opinion that no regency would be created, and that the King meant to wear his crown till it shall please God to place it on another man's head. The Times, on the contrary, in a leader on the reception of the Queen of England in Prussia, speaks of the present King as the "late" King of Prussia, accompanying the remark with a short review of his life and deeds. I mention this remarkable passus not from any uncharitable or unfriendly motive, but simply because some of the English papers have undertaken to road the President of the United States a lecture on politeness, because he has ventured, in his telegraphic repute to fithe Ouen of England, to mingle with his reness, because he has ventured, in his telegraphic ply to the Queen of England, to mingle with his spectful congratulations the modest desire that the telegraph now connecting England with America should remain neutral for all nations, even in time of war." The President, these papers assert, has overstepped the boundary of politeness to a lady by overstepped the boundary of politeness to a lady by coupling his congratulations with a request or condition; yet these very papers, almost in the same breath, show the considerateness of Mr. Buchanan by stating that the cable passing from one English possession to another was English property, and, of course, "the English would hold on to it in time of war, and use it for their own purpose." Mr. Buchanan's wish exhibits the far-sighted statesman, who looks beyond the present moment of rejoicings and cestatic excitement into the possible future; and yet an attempt is made to snub him. What would the English press say of a sovereign who had just been hospitably entertained at the Queen's palace, and who, on his re-

can would unus.—and it, there, assuredly, the weight of material interest acret be felt, and at least count in the sum total of a people's presperity or suffering. Austria, by wishing to join the Germany Zell-seria, and then the Germany thereby extend her inducence in Germany thereby extend her inducence in Germany and bring a greater political momentum to bear on her polity in the Black sea and the Mediterranean. Russia may have an interest to prevent, as far but, in regard to Prussia, the question is not but, in regard to Prussia, the question is not but, in regard to Prussia, the question is not settled; but, in regard to Prussia, the question is not where the welfare of Germany must command her support; if, however, she only considers bireself as on of the five great powers of Europe, looking upon of the five great powers of Europe, looking upon of the five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five great powers of Europe, looking upon of the five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five great powers of Europe, looking upon the five five five five These opponents of reform style themselves "conservatives;" for they look upon the government officials as destructives, and they add a wild degree of religious fanaticism to their general discontent. No large city within the real or nominal dominion of the Sultan is secure against popular outbreaks in the form of bloodshed and assassination, and even the capital seems to be in a state of ferment. You have heard by telegraph of the attempted assassination of the Vice Roy of Egypt; but it now appears that it was not simply one or two fanatics who atof the Vice Roy of Egypt; but it now appears that it was not simply one or two fanatics who attempted the fout murder; four Pashaws and a number of staff officers were concerned in the conspiracy, and concealed arms have been discovered even in the dwellings of Pashaws. Finally the chief high Priest, the Grand Mufti of Constantinople, has, for greater security of the status que, heep placed high Priest, the Grand Mufti of Constantinople, has, for greater security of the status quo, been placed inside of a room bolted from without, in order that his prayers may not be repeated by the multitude. While these terrible symptoms of disorganization and spontaneous dissolution are going on, the Doctor's bulletins, published in France and England, continue of a most satisfactory character. The patient is doing well, and taking an enormous quantity of medicine which we have prescribed for him. The Turkish new loan of five million sterling has been taken at 85, the government pledging the revenues from customs at Constantinople for the payment of the interest. This may answer for a short period; but what will Turkey do when that species of revenue, the readiest and most certainly collected, is disposed of? It cannot go on long by the aid of selfish friends and unreliable government agents. Why, even Omer Pacha's fidelity is again doubted. It is said that he allows his cavalry to make unlawful incursions into Persis, so as to provoke a war between Turkey and Persia, so as to provoke a war between Turkey and Persia that shall give him additional opportunity of exhibiting his generalship. This is, as yet, a very mild construction of Omer Pacha's warlike pro-pensities at a time when Turkey finds it difficult to neet the expenses of her peace establishment.

The French periodical press continues its assaults upon England and the English, and the mild correction which is sometimes administered to it by an official article in the *Moniteur*, and one or two officious articles in the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel*, only officious articles in the Pays and Constitutionnel, only serve to make the provincial papers copy the articles which provoke the corrections. Thus the Univers, a Catholic journal of undeniable talent, literally "pitches" into the past history of Riogland and her present condition, which it describes to hostile to and incompatible with the future welfare of, France. This the Moniteur and the officious presses of Paris deny with great dignity and unction; but the provincial papers, attracted by this controversy, republish the article of the Univers, and entirely ignore its officious contradiction. In addition to all this, the London Punch and the Paris satynical press keep up a cious contradiction. In addition to all this, the London Punch and the Paris saturical press keep up a cross-fire for the rest of the admirers of the entente cross-fire for the rest of the admirers of the entente cordiale, to the infinite edification of the lovers of fun throughout Europe. The French, who are masters in that species of warfare, are unfortunately not only very active, but also very sensitive to ridicule, and not apt to forget a sally of wit or humor of which they are the victims. The articles in the Times are not half so offensive or causing half the ill blood which the London Punch causes, while the point of French satire is not as easily saiged or point of French satire is not as easily seized or scarcely appreciated by the British public. You can create a revolution in France by caricatures, without a single line of explanation. The carica-tures would have destroyed the government of Louis Philippe in 1831 if the legislative laws had not put a stop to them, and the jokes of Punch may the King and Queen of Prussia have returned to berlin and Potsdam. I alluded to the fact of the King and Queen of Prussia being absent during the and manufacturing classes which have an immediate interest in preserving peace. The people of the two countries, those classes which would do the fighting, and on whose conduct during a war the victory would mainly depend, hate each other as much as before, and the forcibly-restrained anger serves only to give additional point to their natural antipathies it would require but one word from the French Em-peror to set all France in a blaze, and to summon half a million of the best troops of Europe to his standard, ready to follow him wherever he chooses to carry his eagles. What sort of sacrifices England is ready to make in a national cause history sufficiently tells. Here, then, we have the elements o war accumulated all over Europe in huge masses; and yet, strange to say, public securities continue to improve and retain the favor which has recently been extended to them by speculators. I can assur

you, from personal observation, and most unmistak-able signs, that the 14th of January has passed to return no more, and that public confidence is so far retured in France as to make all classes believe in the safety and permanency of her present institu-tions. Without this there can be no peace in Eu rope, and no guarantee even for property. The Zoll-verein conferences which are now being held at the old town of Hanover have pretty generally declined those propositions made by Austria, with a view of joining the Verein, which she deems indispensable to the success of so important a measure. The Zoll-verein, as at present constituted, still indispensable to the access in the second constituted, still holds fast to the principle of protection, and exhibits considerable opposition to the abolition of the transit dues and the freeing of the inland navigation of rivers from taxation by the different States. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that the reduction of the navigation dues on the Elbe proposed by Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, will at last be conceded by Hanover. In regard to the State dues, I can only repeat what I have said in my Loudon correspondence.

F. J. G.

THE HEIR TO THE FRENCH THRONE A PILOT OF Winnessago.—The Green Bay Advocate says that the only son of the late Rev. E. Williams, and of course the next heir to the throne of France, is now engaged as a only son of the late Rev. E. Williams, and of course the next heir to the throne of France, is now engaged as a pilot on one of the Lake Winnelage steamers. He is a fine-looking young man, bears a striking resemblance to his father, but is too modest to urge his claims.

THE NIAGARA .- The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain J. S. Chauncey commanding, sailed yesterday afternoon for the west coast of Africa, with two hundred and sixty-nine negroes. Two negroes had died sizes their reception on board the frigate, and were committed to the waves, Com. Chauncey reading the burial service.—Charleston Marcury, Sept. 22.

A SEAKE STORY.—A writer in the Troupville (Geo.) Watchman says that he saw a fight between a king-snake and a rattle-snake, the latter being the largest, but the former coming off victorious. After killing his antagonist, he swallowed him and crawled off, apparently no larger than at first.

THE CRADEE SONG OF THE POOR.

Rush: I cannot bear to see those
Strotch they bands in vain;
I have got no breat to give thee,
Nothing, child, to case thy pair;
When God sent thee Brut to bless me,
Proud, and thankful too, was I ;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother;
Almost long to see thee die.
Eloey, my darling, thou art weary;
God te good, but life is dreary;

I have watched thy beauty finding, and thy strength sint day by day; Soon, I know, will want and fever.
Take thy little life away.
Yamine makes thy faither reckless,
Hope has int both him and me;
We could suff both him and me;
We could suff both him and me;
Sheep, my sarring, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early, Starve so soon, my darling one, Starve as soon, by darling one, Than live to want, to sin, to struggle Vainty still, as I have done. Better that thy single spirit With my joy, my peace were flown, Than thy heart grow cold and careless, Rockless, hopeless, like my own. Sloop, my darling, thou art weary God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wanted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all oppress;
I have scarcery atrength to press t
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, fod will help us,
Death will come to thee and me
He will take us to his Hoaven. Such the plaint, that, late and early, Did we listen, we might hear, Close beside us—but the thunder Close beside us—but the thunder Of a city dulls our care. E cry heart, like God's bright Angel, Can bid one such sorrow co. a.; God has giory which like children Bring his poor ones joy and peace! Listen, nearer while sho sings Eounds the fluttering of wings!

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

Foreign Facts and Fancies. ONE YEAR ago the Middle-aged Man was tossing at on the fretful waves of the Atlantic in the midst of the equinoctial gales; days passed with a weary tardiness ntil the light-house on the highlands of Nevesink indicated our approach to home, friends, and every dear ssociation that is wrapped up in the words which at such a time first find utterance - 'my own land!" Looking back upon the emotions which are created by that first glimpse of America after a long absence, I can nderstand and revere the affection which the dwellers in a foreign land feel for that soil in which the bones of their mothers are mouldering. It is not surprising that love for their own country should lead them to disparage all others, or that home-sickness should make them querulous even towards their best friends. But there are certa's laws of courtesy, as well as of property, that ought not to be violated without a proper retribution. The citizen is the State, is a more emphatic and tangible truth in America then anywhere else. No matter where the accident of birth-place may have caused a man to traw his first breath, when he becomes naturalized he not only is inducted into the honors of citizenship, but he assumes his full share of any blemishes in the character, or any weaknesses in the behavior of his adopted parent.

In New York, however, there seems to be a class of persons who, having a foreign origin, coming from varipersons who, having a treight origin, countries, of whose grand history they are justly proud, greedily seeking all the advantages of our republic, eagerly investing themselves with civic qualifications, can find little to praise in this country; they grow breathless in denouncing our republic as a failure; constantly charge our historic record with meagreness because its ingle century is not crowded with the events of a thouand years; reproach us for errors which they are daily ontributing; abuse our government, ignore the existence of our sovereignty, and in the commercial metropolis of the United States publish newspapers whose col-umns teem with flunkeyish praises of "our Queen." Now, I have a very great respect for Queen Victoria; I can be saided to accompany said from the same said of the women allowed to accompany said from the same said of the regiment. There are women who follow the army in the capacity of vivandiers or otherwise, and I have no objection to her being praised in the journals of America; nor do I for a moment take exception to

and other pliant sheets, he graciously proposes to let by gones. Well, I have no objection to that, but if I know the American people, Mr. Dickens will save money by remaining where he is. The United States did not go into bankruptcy when he atwithout the Illutacked us, and we can still live tacked us, and we can still live without the illamination of his personal presence. He has abused
every courtesy that ought to prevail amongst gentlemen
and scholars, and while his domestic misfortunes entitle
him to our deepest commisseration, that sympathy will
not take the form of an ovation, nor will it borrow the

Eight lines or less make a square longer advertisements in each proportion, and all payable is advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or three a week will be charged \$75, cent per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, to conte per square for each insertion. Special potters charged double the foregoing rates.

Special Notice to Subscribers:

current coig to convey its expressions of condolence. Incurrent coig to convey its expressions of condolence. In-capable of magnanimity—mercenary enough to sell his religious convictions for the pecuniary favors of Miss Burdett Coutts—so blinded by prejudice that he can see nothing noble in the history or the aspirations of this nation,—I trust that Mr. Dickens will not add to these blemishes that utter stupidity which his proposed under-taking would indicate. Gitted with a great genius, let him cast about for some theme, in the rendering of which he may give proof of his sorrow for the flagrant injustice he has done, before he asks us to now him for another he has done, before he asks us to pay him for another view of the treacherous face under whose perpetual smirk there lurks an ingratitude which has few canals— among literary men, none. The Archbishop of Canter-bury will please furnish Mr. Dickens with a hair shirt and some peas to be worn in his shoes, and greatly oblige the MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

Mr. W. Russell, who is at Sinula, the guest of Lord John Hay, has written one of his long and interesting letters home. In it he gives the following graphic description of an Anglo-Indian camp: It may be fairly asserted that, after an army has been a short time in the field in India, the camp followers to each fighting man are about six or seven to one. In our march to Lucknow we had 70,000 camp followers. That is enormous. How was the mass constituted, and is it greater or less proportionably than it was in those lauded old times! In Lord Lake's day—I have it on the best written and oral authority—the proportion of non-combatants to soldiers was as ten to one. The reduction of that ratio to six to one is a very great gain; and I am assured that the camp establishment of the Commander-in-Chief is smaller than that of Sir Charles Napier, who was thought to have pushed economy of hands and reduction of staff and camp to the verge of inefficiency. On a former occasion I sent you a detail of all the animals attached to our camp. The animals come first, as they are the most important. First, there are the elephants, used for carriage of heavy tents conomy of hands and reduction of staff and camp to the verge of inelliciency. On a former occasion I sent you a detail of all the animals attached to our camp. The animals come first, as they are the most important. First, there are the elephants, used for carriage of heavy tents of departments, boxes of departments, records, and public equipage; to each a Mahout, or one man at least. There are attendant on the Mahouts, no doubt, many sprites, for the alephant is a great consumer, and will ent nearly his own bulk of leaves and succulent branches in the day, but we don't reckon them. Then there are the canels, two to carry each field tent and equipage; to each couple there may be reckoned one man; next the tents themselves to pitch and strike, to each of which there are two kelassies, or tent-men. Horses come next, each animal requiring the services of two men—one thesyce, or groom, who cleans and grooms the beast, the other a grassoutter, who goes out with an instrument like a cheeseman's knife, lays waste the country by cutting the herbage to the vary roots to feed it, as there is no grass properly so called till the rains, and hay does not appear to be used. These men have tents of some sort in bad weather, and sprites in attendance on them. The artillery and siege trains are drawn by horses and droves of bullocks. Then there are private carts, public carts, spare ammunition carts, hundreds of hackeries with grain, and all drawn by bullocks. To every three ordinary bullocks there is one man. The hackeries and their bullocks belong to the representatives of the old "bandjarries," or brinjarries, who formerly collected and sold grain all over India, and wore in some sort like the ships which carry corn from Odessa and Taganrog to more populous bread-eating populations. Each pair of artillery bullocks has its own attendant. Then there are the dooly-bearers, the private servants, the bazuar store-keepers, and their dependants and cattle. The private servants in Lord Lake's time were ten to each subaltern, twenty I have no objection to her being praised in the journals of America; nor do I for a moment take exception to the publication of French, English, Scotch, or Chinese newspapers in New York or Washington; but it does not show a proper respect for our institutions when the naturalized foreigner—a foreigner no longer—sneers at all our legislation, government, social and individual life, and, while walking up to our ballot-box to deposit his vote, talks of "our Queen."

It is proper to say that these journals have very few sympathizers in the United States; the great majority of a dreafful chorus. No place is safe from the native much and chorus. No place is safe from the native much and chorus. No place is safe from the native much and chorus. and, while waiting up to our tenior-tox to deposit his vote, talks of 'vour Queen.'

It is proper to say that these journals have very few sympathisms in the United States; the great majority of those who seek a home amongst us are persons who, while they love to cherish foul memories of their native land, do not find it necessary to defane their adopted country, and who, if they support a newspaper which professes to give them the fullest intelligence from their former home, despite the spirit which breather only a sorre for everything appertaining to our nationality. The Albion and its antellities may unquestionably find many imperfections and some grows fasilit in a mixed population of thirty millions, but is there so he should not experience of the head-quair with a found a head of the should be should not experience of the head-quair with a found that has been journals evidently labor grows out of their matically and are conveyed to the prairies and enterprise, as it is wonderful commerce, notwithstanding its magnitic once is compelled to serve as a sort of sieve for the coarse at complete to serve as a sort of sieve for the coarse at the serve of the prairies and amidst the forests to add to our national strength, but many of the coarse at complete to be repain exceeded for city us; when a last some are found fit for nothing eise but editors and are deviated, and they, falling in a heap, as throw saids to be easily the should be a second the strength of th